JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPERTOR S. PICS M. W. CORNER OF MASSAU AND PULTON STS

TO TO TO THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF T AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PEDLO'S GABDEN, Broadway-German OPERA-UNDING BOWERY THEATER, Bowery-RETRIBUTION-AN ALASE BE SACREPICE-LOVE AND LAZINESS.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, Broadway, opposite Boad WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-THE LIFE OF AN

GRAMBERS STREET THEATER, date Burton's - WAL BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Brossway-After BRUADWAY VARIETIES, 472 Broadway-THE INVIS

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway-

SUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, 585 Broadway - ETHIOPIAN EMPIRE HALL, 395 Broadway-Nugro Melodies, DANCES AND ECOMMERCTIES BY THE CAMPBELLS.

New York, Saturday, October 18, 1856.

Mails for Europe. NEW YORK HERALD - EDITION FOR BUROPS. The mail steamship Arago, Capt. Lines, will leave th port to-day, at noon, for Southampton and Havre.

The European mails will close in this city at half-put

o o'clock in the morning. The HERALD (printed in English and French) will be hed at ten o'clock in the morning. dingle copies

wrappers, sixpence. as and advertisements for any scitton of the New York HERALD will be received at the following

— Am. & European Express Co., &1 Hing William et do. & Place de la Bourse cot.— do. do. 9 Chapel street cot.—John Hunter, 12 Exchange street, East. The contents of the European edition of the Eurapa will embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and to the hour of

The News.

We have returns from all the counties in Penn evivania. They give 613 majority for the demoseats. There are, doubtless, some inaccuracies in figures which it will be impossible to correct antil the official returns are received. Whether the errors will tell in favor of the democrats or the opposition it is of course useless to conjecture. The Board of Canvassers met in Philadelphia yesterday, and a number of protests against the returns were entered. The vote in that city is large beyond all expectation. There were eleven thousand more votes cast on Tuesday than were given in the election in May last. Already proceedings have been commenced in the courts to investigate the alleged frauds.

The State Committees of the organizations co posing the Union party in Pennsylvania, met in elphia last evening, and agreed to an electoral ticket upon the basis proposed by the Union State Committee, in their call for a Union State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on the 21st instant, to wit :- Twenty-six names in common, the twenty-seventh name to be different on the tickets voted for by the Fill more and Fremont men respectively; the vote of the electors if chosen to be cast pro rata according to the vote given for the twenty-seventh name respetively. It was also agreed that the electoral ticket to be voted for by the Fremont men should be headed by the name of John C. Fremont, and that to be voted for by the Fillmore men by the name of Millard

Live Oak George made his debut on the boards of the Academy of Music last evening, before a large and fashionable audience, as the orator of the North American wing of the Know Nothing party. He achieved a complete success. Our reporters have carefully preserved a record of his speech, the style of its delivery, the attitudes of the speaker, and the manner of its reception by a delighted andience. We know of no better way to resuscitate the drooping fortunes of the Academy than for Mr. Phalen to make an engagement with this new star. We refer our readers to the report of this brilliant opening.

The steamships Ericsson, Lyonnais and Bornesia respectively from Liverpool, Havre and Hamburg en the 1st instant, arrived at this port during the early part of yesterday morning. The advices brought by these steamers were anticipated by Persia, which arrived on Tuesday morning, with Liverpool dates to the 4th of this month. On the 15th instant, while more than two hundred miles from port, the Borussia was discovered to be leaking badly, in consequence of some defect of the socket in which the screw works. Happily the vessel is built with water tight compartments, and the steam and hand pumps on board kept the leak under. The leak caused some triffing damage to the mails and passengers' baggage, but the cargo is not

By the arrival of the Quaker City at Mobile on the 14th inst. we have later advices from Havana. They report that a formidable Spanish fleet was out to enforce the claims of that country against Mexico, the previous report of the adjustment of this difficulty being erroneous. Spain was also about to send an army from Havana to St. Domingo for the purpose of operating against the republican movements for the freedom of the Docans from the rule of the Haytien black govern ment. Five thousand muskets were ready to be ent to the Spanish Consul at St. Domingo.

We are indebted to the Pacific Express Company for the information that the steamer Texas, from Aspinwall for this port, with seven hundred and fifty passengers, has put in at Norfolk, leaking badly and short of provisions.

On Tuesday night, in Chesupeake Bay, the steam er Monmouth ran into the brig Windward, bound from Baltimore to New Orleans. The brig escaped with slight injury, but the Monmouth sprung aleak, and in a short time sunk. Nine persons, principally belonging to the crew, were lost. Fifteen other

escaped on a raft, and were subsequently picked up. Our correspondent in the Chincha Islands, dating on 24th of August, furnishes a most interesting letter on the guano trade, and its statistics both of yield and export value. An account is also given of now a merican shipmasters are treated by corrupt Peruvian officials. The condition of the Chinese laborers had been ameliorated. In society on the Islands a good supply of the "snob" class was to be met with. Some American mercantile settlers afforded much aid to their countrymen when travelling inland

or trading on the coast. Both boards of the Common Council were session last night, but nothing of general interest came up before either of them. The subject of the new City Hall was made the special order for

Wednesday evening next. The summing up in the case of the Acces Transit Company was concluded yesterday. Deci-

The cotton market yesterday continued firm, with cales of 500 a 600 bales at full prices. The flour market was firm with a fair amount of sales at about the previous day's quotations. Wheat was lo. a 2c. dearer for choice lots, red having sold as high as \$1 60 a \$1 62, and choice white Canadian as high as \$1 74. Indian corn was in good demand at 600 a 70c., with the chief sales at the latter figure. Pork again advanced, with sales of mess at \$22.50 and prime at \$18 75 a \$10. Sugara were firm, with mics of 1,100 a 1,200 hogsbeads at full prices. Cof fee was sold to a fair extent at full prices. Owing to be advance in breadstuffs and the increase ship voom, freights for grain gave way today for Liverp ol, and engagements were made in bulk and bags at ; id. a 8d. Flour was taken at 2s., and coton at 5-32d.

Will Aller Sales of the

The Recent Elections-Unmistakeable Popu

The recent State elections prove that there exists an overwheiming majority of the American people against the continuance of the infamou and disorganizing policy, foreign and domestic of this Pierce administration. We doubt not tha upon a fair and square issue between the great constitutional and law and order Fremont movement, and the disunion, disorganizing and debauched democracy, North and South, that Mr. Buchanan would be left in a minority in November of at least five hundred thousand votes.

Take the opposition vote cast in the late elec tions in Iowa, Vermont, Maine, Pennsylvania. Ohio, and Indiana, and we dare say it will show an opposition majority exceeding one hundred thousand. The whole of this opposition vote, is, however, but a feeble expression of the universal eaction in the public mind against the continuance of this wretched and condemned democratic dynasty of Pierce, Jeff. Davis, Atchison, Stringellow, Forney, and Bully Brooks. The popular entiment in favor of a sweeping and wholesome revolution has been crippled and weakened by trafficing hucksters and scheming politicians and yet, in six States, in mere preliminary skir mishes, we have an aggregate majority against Pierce, Buchanan and the spoils democracy, of at least one hundred thousand votes.

The only representative of the popular sentiment thus expressed in these six States, is Colonel Fremont; and the principles of which he is the standard bearer, form the only basis of a practical and efficient party for the overwhelming defeat of Mr. Buchanan. Never was the prospect more encouraging for a clean Fremont electoral ticket in every State in the Union, North and South. It is due to those independent, thinking men of the South, thousands of them, slavehold ers and non-slaveholders, who have been denied the liberty of speech, the liberty of the press and the liberty of public discussion by the ruffian disunion democracy-it is, we say, due to the conservative Fremont Southern men that they should be provided at least the means of casting a vote against this party despotism under which they have fallen. We understand, too, that what has been done in Maryland, Kentucky and Virginia, to wit: the appointment of a Fremont electoral ticket, will be followed up in other Southern States as fast as possible, so that on election day, even in the far South, we may have a hitherto suppressed popular sentiment coming out for Fremont to an extent which will astonish, as Mr. Pickwick would say, the dogs who hold the marrow bones and the dog in the manger.

There is, we repeat, a tremendous majority in the country against the spoils and disunion democracy-a majority not only in the North, but in the South, upon a fair trial, between the Pierce and Jeff. Davis policy, of which Mr. Buchanan is the anointed heir, and the policy of the great Fremont movement. It is enough to know, however, that in the free North, where the constitution is still the supreme law, that there is a solid majority, ascertained by the late elections, sufficient to do the work of a thorough-going constitutional triumph in the election of Fremont. The materials exist, and there is plenty of time yet for the work. Let the Fremont party put up a clean electoral Fremont ticket in every Northern State, and fight the battle again t the continuance of this infamous Pierce administration: against the debauched party representing it; against the Cincinnati platform and the Cincinnati candidate, under which Kansas is to be made a slave State at the point of the bayonet and Cuba another slave State by highway robbery; against all the plots and plans which have ignalized this administration for fleecing the public treasury and the public lands; and against this last and meanest expedient of extorting money by threats from the poor officeholders for purposes of bribery and corruption in the elections. Let the Fremont party do this, and fight the battle upon these issues, unmixed with the

petty trifles of the hour, and the day is their own. too much attention has been paid by the Fremont ournals to the contemptible little side issues of Fremont's religion, Fremont's crosses and prayer books, Fremont's parentage, and the education of Millard Fillmore's daughter at a Catholic convent. These things are but the petty side issues with which a Toombs' lawyer operates to divert the argument from the real merits of the case before the court. This democratic dynasty at Washington is on trial before the people. Shall it be approved and continued under Mr. Buchanan as the anointed successor of Mr. Pierce; or shall it be turned out of power, and a new and constitutional administration put in its place? That is the exact issue before the public; and it rests between Fremont and Ruchanan.

Upon this issue we have no doubt that there s at this moment a majority, North and South, of the American people, of at least five hundred thousand against the continuance of this Pierce administration. Grant that the constitution is a dead letter in the South_that a system of democratic terrorism there established has suppressed free speech, and stifled the freedom of the press; grant that under this irresponsible party despotism there is but little hope of doing anything effective against this disunion Buchanan democracy of the South, there are yet sufficient materials in the North for the overwhelming deeat of Buchanan, with a clean Fremont ticket, and in unmixed Fremont fight in every State against the spoils democracy. What has been done in the lemocratic States of Iowa and Maine can be as well done in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Mr. BUCHANAN AND THE HERALD.-We notice that Alderman Libby's oyster house organ makes a great cackling over some old articles of ours in which we speak well of Mr. Buchanan's appointment to England, and eulogize his talents. Why not? We have always considered Mr. Buchanao very respectable man and a statesman of fair average attainments; and at the time he was sent to England we entertained a still higher opinion of him than his Ostend manifesto and his failure to settle the difficulties which Mr. Dallas has settled in three months, now permit us to hold. But there is a world of difference between approving his appointment as Minister to a foreign court, and supporting him on his present platform with his present affiliations and under present circumstances, for President of the United States. We will put the case in such a shape that Alderman Libby shall understand it. He might have a cook, for instance, so excellent an artist in the kitchen of his botel, that he could not speak of him without praise; yet would be therefore agree to make him cashier of the establishment, or Mayor of the city? We think not; and just so. we could speak well of Mr. Buchanan when he was sent abroad as foreign Minister, and yet deem him a most ineligible candidate for the Presidency, on the platform of secession, blood, murder and military despotism in Kansas, and with John W. Forney as his high priest, and Maire du Palais. I atter absurdity of going out of town, shutting

The disclosures brought out by the examina tion of Huntington, the broker, for alleged forgeries, are throwing a great deal of light on the operations of the men of money in Wall street and the neighborhood. It now comes out that Huntington was a man of fashion and mark; that he kept his eight horses and costly carriages; gave his dinners and fites, and led so princely a life that he was one of the lions of watering places, and the most envied of all the patrens of the race course. Two years ago, they say, he was so poor that he could hardly pay his board a few weeks since, a friend of his regretted beg an invalid as it was a hindrance to the par-

ticipation of "his wealth." It seems that all the while that Huntington was leading this grand life, his friends and customers must have known he was not in affluent circumstances. Some of them had some knowledge of his business, and knew how much, or near about how much it ought to yield. Yet until the man was brough up for forgery not one of them ever thought of inquiring into his habits, or ascertaining how much he spent. The more one studies the history of financial

evulsions, the clearer it appears that nine out of en of them spring from accumulations of cases of individual extravagance. There are collatera and incidental aids, of course; unsound commer cial legislation, overtrading, unsatisfactory principles of exchange, are such aids but the main cause, nine times out of ten. is the wastefulness and prodigality of individual members of society. In our own history, the crisis of 1817, that of 1829, that of 1837, and that of 1853, may all be traced plainly to the extravagance of society in the period immediately preceding the crash. It was not the sole cause. The reaction from the war, the unsound currency system, the wild over-importations, and over speculations in railways were concurrent agencies operating to hasten and aggravate the result, and these must certainly be taken into account in a study of these commercial periods but they must always be regarded as subordinate and inferior to the main agent of the troublethe reckless made of living adopted by society. Nor does the proposition rest on experience alone. There exists no clearer doctrine of political economy than that which teaches that when a man spends that which belongs to another, and others following the example, the practice becomes common, if not general, a general bank-

ruptcy cannot be avoided. Throughout Europe, for the last three years at least, the most unbounded extravagance has had full sway. Until a year ago, the profuse expenditure of money for the war seems to have supplied the needed safety valve; since the peace, the old private channels have been re-opened. Men are living in Paris, London, St. Petersburg and Vienna at a cost which would support a regiment. The money is spent not in useful works that remain, but in dress, liveries, wines, eating, gimerack buildings, equipages, horses, and the like. Men like De Morny, who had a few years since barely enough to pay their board bill, now give suppers which cost thousands of francs. The Emperor sets the example, spends ten thousand francs for a pen, half a milion for a cradle, and will not have a Senator who cannot keep a carriage and two servants in livery. Same thing elsewhere. In Russia, the coronation has cost as much as the capital repreented by the whole revenue of Denmark; rich men at Vienna spend in frivolous amusements in a year as much money as the last Emperor of Austria got for his soul when he had occasion to take it to market. The Londoners effervesce in their way-into big ships worth a million sterling, great railroads over impassable tracts of land, and other colossal enterprises that never can pay for the cost of working them. But however the money-spending propensity is exercised it exists always the same; in the same character, with the same causes, and leading to the same re-

sult-namely, ruin and revulsion. to be clear of the war. So it was, no doubt; but our exemption has done less for our good than our participation in the general European expansion is likely to do us harm. We have great reason to fear that the same causes which give animation to the Credit Mobilier, and occasion such affairs as the late defalcation in the Northern Railway, are in full operation here, and that the case of Huntington is only the first of a series of similar disasters. We have not the slightest doubt but that several millions of frauds and geries exist in Wall street and its dependencies yet discovered by the police. In one respect, perhaps, this country is more exposed to similar mishaps than any other. No nation contains so many fraudulent corporations as the United States. Abroad, they are chartered with difficulty, and when chartered, are supervised by public officers in the interest of the public with which they will have to deal; here anybody starts a company who pleases, gets a charter from Pennsylvania or Tennessee, issues stock. and owes no account of his proceedings to anybody, not even to his shareholders. Hence gross gratuitous frauds are an every day matter in the history of our railroad and industrial companies. And hence, the young men who have dealings with them, learn from their very employers their first lesson in fraud.

The case of Huntington ought we think to lead bank directors, and other responsible officers of public institutions, to exercise a closer supervision than heretofore over the private life of their employes. A bank President should know how and where his tellers spend their leisure time; a little foresight and a little inquiry may save not only the bank, but a young man of promise. And every prudent person should stendfastly refuse to have any dealings with men who, having uncertified incomes, lead fast lives, keep studs, and teach their wives to make a show at watering places.

UP Town RESIDENCES,-We have had gradually growing up a new city above Fourteenth street, and there is as much difference between New York above this line, and New York down town, as there is between a splendid mansion in the Fifth avenue and a squalid hovel in Little Water street. Thousands of our merchants and professional men reside between Fourteenth and Sixtleth streets, and find there pure, fresh air, clean streets, and other similar luxuries altogether unknown down town. The broad streets running from river to river-the magnificent avenues. stretching away to Harlem, give free circulation to the air, which by constant agitation is kept pure and highly rarified. The people up town generally clean the streets themselves. They are convinced that reliance upon any official is depending upon a reed shaking in the wind. Then the houses are nearly all new, and most of them are built with careful attention to light, cleanliness, ventilation and other sanitary aids. The

up these republican palaces for three months in the year, and enduring close quarters, bad dinners, and an endless array of annoyances at a ish watering place, is apparent; but it is demanded by the iron rule of fashion, and many otherwise sensible people submit. But, really, with a comfortable residence up town one is much happier than in any country residence, however convenient. If every one lived up town our bills of mortality would be astonish

THE FUSION MOVEMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA-

Fusion a Fraud.—We publish elsewhere in this paper the proceedings at Philadelphia yesterday of the committees concerned in reference to fusion Fremont and Fillmore Presidential ticket in Pennsylvania. It will be seen that some of the Fillmoreites are very modest in their demands, claiming the whole or none. Their game is a very desperate one to coerce the Fremont party into a vote sufficient to carry Mr. Fillmore up to the House, or to hazard Buchanan's election by the people. A very hopeful Fillmoreite, Mr. Sanderson, counts upon the Southern States of Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky going for the Buffalo candidate, which will carry the election into the House, so that the Fillmoreites can afford to be independent and throw away the vote of Pennsylvania. Perhaps Mr. Sanderson may believe that this moonshine is green cheese; for there is no sounding the delusion of some of the silly disciples of Fillmore. There is not the ghost of a chance for him should the election go to the House, and not the ghost of a chance of carrying the election to the House by running a separate Fillmore ticket, for the benefit

of Buchanan, in every Northern State. On the other hand, the policy, the true policy of the Fremont party in Pennsylvania and every other Northern State where any fusion is proposed for the benefit of Fillmore, is to make the issue a clear and simple issue between Fremont and Buchanan. By this process the hucksters and trading spoilsmen of the Fillmore party will be compelled to show their hand, and they will doubtless go over to Buchanan; but the bulk of the party will relieve themselves of their Know Nothing obligations, and vote their honest senti ments as between the nullification democracy and the Fremont movement for a new and con stitutional administration. We see what fusion has done in Pennsylvania and Indiana, and w see what a clear Fremont operation has done in

Ohio, Iowa, Maine, Vermont and Connecticut. We are sorry to see several of our Fremon cotemporaries of this city timidly advocating or acquiescing in the policy of a fusion Fremon and Fillmore Presidential ticket in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. There should be no such thing. Know Nothingism is dead-dead as old line whiggery-and "let the dead bury their dead." This whole Fillmore movement has degenerated into a bogus Buchanan movement-a Buchanan bargain and sale on the part of the Fillmore leaders. Mr. Fillmore himself holding the position of the principal Peter Funk behind the counter at a mock auction. He simply permits himself to be used as the catspaw of Forney to rake the chestnuts from the fire into the hands of Buchanan. The Fremont party should wash their hands of this whole Fillmore Know Nothing game. By doing this, Buchanan may gain som Know Nothing votes, but the accessions thereby of adopted citizens and honest anti-Buchana Americans will make up, tenfold, all deficiencies

The Fusion Pennsylvania State Convention, for the formation of a union electoral ticket, meets at Harrisburg on the 21st, and then we shall see what we shall see. In the meantime, we do see that there is a prospect of some astounding developements in reference to this late Pennsylvania

CHEVALIER WERE AND OTHER SIMPLETONS The folly that is being committed in this canvass by the political partizans of Fremont is only equalled by the shamelessness and infamy that are illustrated in the course of the friends of Fillmore. Here we have had, for some weeks, parcel of twopenny politicians and editors writing letters and articles by the yard to prove that Col. Fremont is not a Catholic, when the least reflection ought to have satisfied them that they were pursuing the very course best calculated to encourage their opponents, and injure their candidate. The least common sense should have told them-what we all see now plainly enough—that to deny such charges as this was absolute waste of time; falsely imagined in the origin, they were certain to be falsely persevered in, and falsely repeated, in the teeth of any and every proof of their falsehood, so long as they could serve the purpose of their utterers. For instance, there is now on record a mass of evidence to which there can be no answer, in suonort of Col. Fremont's Protestantism-certificate from the clergy, letters from old acquaintainces records of the church, positive, direct, emphati and reiterated statements from Col. Fremon himself, and from every one connected with him yet is there any cessation to the charges of Catholicism in the Express and such journals? Quite the contrary. The Brookses are lying harder than ever; and even if a revelation from heaven were to a sure them of Fremont's Protestantism, they would still continue to lie till the end of the can vass. To notice such creatures is to feed them they should be let severely alone, allowed to lie in silence-in contempt-in their own mire; they

should not even be kicked. Another piece of folly on the part of the Fr mont managers is the conduct of some of the leading men. There is Chevaller Webb, for in stance: could'nt he be got to keep quiet, by pro mises, or coaxing, or somehow, till after the election? The idea of such a simpleton as that worthy old gentleman being allowed to go loose over the country, firing off tremendous speech and telling everybody what he said to Jessie, and what Jessie said to him-as though that were of the slightest consequence to him or any one, or of the least pertinency at the present time-is very alarming to sincere friends of Fremont.

The fact is, Col. Fremont wants more discipling in his canvass; the democrats order these matters better. But for this difference, the victories in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana would have been

far more overwhelming. "A RAT-A RAT."-We publish elsewhere in these columns the circular of the Executive Committee of the protective society of the working printers of this city against Erastus Brooks, the Know Nothing candidate for Governor. They prove him a rat, a reducer of workingmen wages, an employer with the stigma of a grinding oppressor upon his name—a bogus American a skinflint a dirty and contemptible rat. Let this printers' manifesto be circulated-let it be ffused among the workingmen of all avocation verdict will be that of Hamlet against the spy behird the rereen—"A rat!—a rat!—dead, for a ducat, dead!" throughout the State, and we have no doubt the

ANOTHER FORGERY NAILED TO THE COUNTER. -Almost as fast as the lies and forgeries against Fremont are invented, are they nailed to the counter or retracted. Among the latest of these inventions just started from the mint, is the following concerning Fremont's birthplace:-

lowing concerning Fremont's birthplace:

For Covingros, Oct. 3, 1856.

To the Editors of the New York Dally News:

As much has fibeen said concerning the whereabouts of Mr. John C. Fremont's place of nativity, perhaps the following may give some light upon the subject:

On a recent visit to Montreal, during the last week, I had the pleasure of travelling in company with my friend the Hen. L. H. Masson, member of the Provincial Parliament of Canada, who, in the course of conversation, stated that he was formerly well acquainted with the father of John C. Fremont, the republican candidate for President; that Mr. Fremont was then living in the district of Montreal, and that John C. Fremont was born there; that the father left the province when young Fremont was about one year old, and moved into some of the Southern States.

He stated that the family came from France, and that the name is Fremonte, as pronounced in French. Mr.

He stated that the family came from Fraece, and that the name is Fremonte, as pronounced in French. Mr. Masson expressed astonishment that any party should put a Catholic in nomination, who was ashamed of and desired his religion, for President of the United States.

I would further add that the Hon. Mr. Masson is well known upon the Northern froutier, and his statements are in all respects entitled to credit. Your very obedient.

H. B. MEANS.

Now, read the following letter from Mr. Masson, the member of the "Provincial Parliamen of Canada," referred to:-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. DEAR SIR—To-day I see in the papers a letter from a man catled H. B. Means. What he says in that letter is entirely false. I never saw him. He says that I said I was acquainted with Mr. Fremont's father, which is also. Mr. Means says that "Mr. Masson expressed as tonishment that any party should put a Catholic in nomination who was sahamed of and denied his religion, for President of the United States." Allow me to express my astonishment that such an egregious jackass should be allowed room in a respectable journal to publish such eallowed room in a respectable journal to publish such nation who was ashamed of and denied his religion, for President of the United States." Allow me to express my astonishment that such an egregious jackass should be allowed room in a respectable journal to publish such a tissue of falsehood. He is unworthy of even Fort Co vington, of which place he claims to be a native. It is no wonder that you have so much difficulty in getting honest men to hold office, when their whole reputation is liable to be defamed by any little country tavern house politician who may choose to insert a letter in the news papers. Even in Lower Canada, amongst the most ignorant of our population, such things would not be tolerated. Allow me to say in conclusion, that the letter said to be from H. B. Means, Fort Covington, Friday, October 3, is either a fabrication or a wilful perversion on the part of the writer. I never saw the man. I never expressed myself in the terms of that letter; and sir, if you wish me to give my opinion, it is this: that I think Mr. Fromont is nevery way calculated to do honor to the nation, and that he will be elected, is the fervent wish of your obedient servant,

N. B.—You will please excuse my English, as I am not accustomed to write in that language.

Thus at a single blow is, this factitions coin of

Thus at a single blow is this fictitious coin of Mr. Means nailed to the counter. We have no doubt "that Mr. Masson is well known upon the Northern frontier and that his statements are in all respects entitled to credit," as the Fort Covington gentleman declares. Mr. Masson, however, scorns the compliment, considering its source, and here we are quite content to leave the gentleman of Fort Covington, or the News or Express office, or wherever he may belong,

More Revolting Personalities .- We had thought that Brooks-not Bully Brooks, but Booby Brooks, alias Brooks the Rat-was the first man in this country in the way of personal defamation and scurrility. But we find that he has a rival and a formidable one in the Richmond Whig, a paper which somehow had acquired a sort of character for decency. In a late number of that journal we find a letter printed, which was written many years ago by Colonel Fremont's mother to her sister, describing, how under circumstances of extraordinary brutality, her first husband, Prior, drove her out of his house. The letter was filed in court in the divorce case which ensued: and it is from the records of the court that some miserable wretch has had the indecency to steal and print it. We need take no pains to show how utterly foreign the whole circumstance to which it relates is to the present canvass. It cannot affect the canvass by one vote. It is only published in order to wound Colonel Fremont and to gratify the spite of one of the meanes wretches on God's earth.

We are bound to add that, in giving publicity to this letter the Richmond Whig is consistent with the uniform course of the Fillmore press Since the canvass began, they have dealt in nothing but personal abuse; we have yet to see the first article in any of their recognized organs in which it is attempted to show why Mr. Fillmore is suited for the Presidency. The miserable position the Filmore party occupy-dodging here, anti-slavery men in the North-their whole budget nothing but trick, evasion, quirk and quibble—they have never yet been able to grapple with any of the living issues of the contest or to discuss a single one of the political questions now submitted to the arbitrament of the people. In this dearth of material, their presses have fallen back on the only field that was safethat of personal abuse of their opponents. It is but justice to them to add that in this field they are without a superior.

ARUSE OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.-The franking privilege extended to members of Congress is an unmitigated humbug at all times, but about the time of a Presidential election it degenerates to something worse. We notice that Mr. Solomon G. Havens, of Buffalo, the law partner of Mr. Fillmore, is distributing under his own frank three pleasant docu ments. The first is a speech by Edward C. Delavan, at a meeting of the friends of Mr. Fillmore. Mr. Delavan is well known as a Maine law apostle, and his speech is expected to have weight with the temperance men. Next, is a somewhat different document being a speech by Mr. Erastus Brooks. Next, for the original Simon Pure Know Nothings, who wish to abolish the Pope and hang all the Roman Catholics in the United States, Mr. Havens franks a tremendous bombshell :- "Fremont's Romanism established; acknowledged by Archbishop Hughes." The moral effect of this last named brochure will be somewhat damaged by Archbishop Hughes' late letter, wherein he states that Fremont is a heretic, and takes Master McMasters to task for his statement to the contrary. Mr. Havens, however, will do well to make the most of his franking privilege. The people of his district will be careful to see that he does not enjoy the luxury of making them pay his electioneering expenses longer than thirty days after the 4th of March next.

UNMITIGATED TRASH-A political pamphlet signed by "Publius," and written by J. Depeyster Ogden, on the Presidential question and the issue now before the people.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held at the Third ward station house yesterday, by Coroner Hills, upon the body of an unknown man, supposed to be John Hughes, who was killed by the falling of a bale of hay upon him The deceased received a fracture of the vertebra of th neck, causing almost instant death. Deceased was about 58 years of age, was light compleximed, had light sandy bair, bad a zere on his right hand, while the nail of one of the fingers was gone. The jury in this case rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

The Public Health. FORT HAMILTON MILLIEP SOCIETY'S REPORT.

Dr. Roche reports all the sick under his charge as having secovered, excepting Haunah Weeks, who is improving slowly.

New case—Susannah Gowdy, taken sick in the house

f Mr. Bolleck, on Bay Ridge avenue. No new cases in the Military Tospital. FRANCIS E. BERHER, Secretary. FORT HARRITON, Oct. 17, 1856, 14 past 9 A. M.

/ Political Gossip. FREMONT IN A SLAVE STATE.—The preferences on the Presidential question were asked of all the visiters at the St. Louis theatre on the 10th inst., and it was accordance that twenty one were in favor of Fremont.
Chowing Burons they wars Out of the Woods,—The

llowing telegraphic despatch was sent to all the de cratic journals in the country:-

Cratic journals in the country:

DEMOCRATE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS,
PRILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.

The State has gone democratic certain by nearly ter
thousand; at least sixteen democratic elected to Congress,
a gain of ten. We have the Legislature by a large majo-

THE VALUE OF THE UNION .- The Daily Picayure of Oote

ber 8 remarks, among other things:—
At the South we have a party of disunionists, who deny that the Union is productive of any benefits to this section of the country, who assert their belief, and make ridiculous attempts to prove, that the South would be more prosperous out of than in the Union.

It also charges that at the North the repu making the commercial value of the Union a subject of calculation. Let this error be corrected at once. The body of the Northern supporters of Fremont in the North are thorough friends of the Union. Abolitionism is acwhere among their masses. The same paper adds, how-

In behalf of the people of Louisiana, who are as true to the Union as the needle to the pole, we protest against the right of any party to stake the existence of this Union in a sectional contest. The Union is the heritage of the people, and whenever, by any cause, it is endangered, the conservative masses, repudiating the suggestions or the action of mere politicians, will be found ready, able and determined to support, sustain and preserve it from all assaults, come from what quarter they may.

Sweater of this Struck — Senator Seward, after the in-SEWARD ON THE STUMP .- Senator Seward, after the in

dependent press has about accomplished the work, has concluded to take the stump in this State. He will speak at Cooperstown on the 16th inst., at Auburn on the 21st, and at Buffalo on the 24th.
FILMORE DOUBLED.—The Richmond Enquirer, of Oct.

15, doubts Mr. Fillmore's sincerity on the question of a restoration of the Missouri compromise. It does not think him "sound on the hemp." It saks, "If Mr. Fillmore is against the restoration of the Missouri restriction, why no say so in plain words?" Just so.

Banishment of Stringfellow—Missouri Sixes —The St. Louis Democrat says that it was confidently predicted in

that city that, on the reception at New York of the news in relation to the expulsion of Stringfellow from Platte county, Missouri sixes would go up to 95 cents at once.

Hide the Sun and Moon!—The New Orleans Daily Delta, of October 7, adopts all Governor Wise's revolutionary doctrines. It converts him into a kind of Joshus It says:—"As we study his warnings, his denunciations, his prophecies, we involuntarily exclaim, 'Beware whem God lets loose a thinker on the earth! Hide his thoughts -hide the sun and moon !" This puts us in mind of

the sublime expression of a crazy English dramatist.

Arise, Jupiter, and snuff the moon!
Thus shall be save his half extinguished light!
More of the Same Sort.—The same paper sake, "If Fremont is elected, what are we to do?" "The great Southern heart is with him (Wise) and beau responsive to his words; it answers him rythmically back, 'as octave to octave, or rhyme unto rhyme.'"

There may be rhyme, but very little reason.

The Pror Thickens — The Louisville Journal, of October

Every day and hour develops more clearly the rooted and ranking treason of the democratic leaders of the South. So monstrous and so rife a fact cannot be longer hidden by idle and hollow professions of devotion to the Union. It cannot be hidden by any device. Like mur-der, it will out.

of Mississippi, one of the committee appointed to inform Mr. Buchanan of his nomination, which contains the fol

Mr. Buchanan of his nomination, which contains the following treasonable language:

If, indeed, it has come to this, that the Union is to used for these accursed purposes, then, sir, by the Go my fathers, I am against the Union, and, so help me haven, I will dedicate the remnant of my life to its dissolution. Say what you will, write what you will, speak what you will, think what you will, the South will wage eternal warfare upon such a Union. We will invoke with one voice the vengeance of Leaven upon such a Union; we will pray unceasingly to the God of our deliverance that he will send us a boit from heaven to shiver the chain which thus binds us to tyranny and oppression.

This puls us in mind of the recoverble threat of Gos.

This puts us in mind of the memorable threat of Gen. Hamilton, of South Carolina, some years ago, go to death on our sugar."

CHOATE DECLINES .- Rufus Choate declines the Congres sional nomination for the Fourth district, Massachusetts, on account of having pressing business. Not, says the Boston Post, "from any want of interest in the cause of the country as identified with the success of Mr. Buchahave a great "want of principle." SOUTHERN SLAVEHOLDERS SNUBBED .- A citizen of Mine

issippi, writing to the New Orleans Delta, Oct. 5, says:-The truth is, the great slaveholders have been the Union men. They have always been in favor of purchasing peace by dishonorable concession, not reflecting that they were thus strongthening the hands of an assatiant who would shortly demand both their riches and

SOUTHERN REPUBLIC .- The Charleston Standard, of Oct. 10, employs itself in endeavoring to show how its new Southern republic is to maintain itself. The amount of its calculations are, that Northern labor, Northern capital, Northern manufactures, Northern agriculturists and Northern skill will rush beels over head to Charleston and other farvored districts, to work for the South "the centres of society, taste and opinion would be at the

ANOTHER KICK AT BEDCKINRIDGE FROM THE SOUTH .- The atgomery Journal, Ala., of Oct. 8, says:-

The charge has been made for some time, against Mr. J. C. Breckinridge, that he voted for the emancipation ticket in Kentucky. The charge has not as we have seen, been met or contradicted. Yet it has not been stated with the circumstantial details which would authorize us to assert it as a fact. If it is true, let those thorize us to assert it as a fact. If it is true, let those who know it give the proof of their statement, as the matter is or vital importance. If it is true that Mr. Brecktoridge is a Kentucky emancipationist, or voted for the emancipation licket run in that State, he is no more fit for the support of the slaveholding States than would be Cassius M. Olay.

THE CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN GOVERNORS AT RAIMGH, N. C.—The Raieigh Register of the 15th instant contains the following personal intelligence:—
Governor Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, and Governor J.
H. Adams, of South Carolina, have arrived in this city,
and taken rooms at the Yarborough House.
The telegraph reports that Governor Wise left next

the Southern States, was therefore a fizzle. PATRIOTE IN THE SOUTH .- At a mass meeting of American

freemen, held at Danville, Ga.-just over the North Carolina border—a few days since, to oppose the election of Mr. Buchanan, speeches were made by ex-Gov. Morehead, of N. C., and the "heroic Jack Marshail," of Charlotte, aged seventy four years, who denounced the idea of a dissolution of the Union "because the democracy was to be choked off the public crib for four years," and "beevent of its success" by the republican party. The Ra-leigh Register, of Oct. 19, says:—

leigh Register, of Oct. 19, says:—

Ex.Gov. Mcrebend painted a truthful but gloomy picture of disunion, a contingency filepanity spoken of by demagogues, a consummation to which he would never exubinit; would never consent to a state of things which would render it necessary for him to get a passport to cross the line that separates the Oi-I North State from the Old Dominion; to go to a foreign land when he wished to worship at the abrine of the Father of his Country; but that, whenever his inclination prompted, he would make his home on the banks of the Hudson, or amid the magnolia groven of the far South. It was all his country—his father bad fought for it—he would never give it up. Inc democracy, after getting the country into its prosent disturbed and unhappy condition, prescribe the same remedy that a farn er would for a horse with a broken leg, viz.: "knock it in the head." If the Union were dissolved, it would not be into two confederacies, but into thirty one States. The same causes which make nation quarret with nation, section with section, man with man and men with their wives, would operate to keep the whole country in positional war, incre would be no piece where peace and contentment could be found; to remove from one State to another would be to jump out of the trying pan into the fire.

The Dissolution of the Union.—The Patrie, of Septem—

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION .- The Patrie, of Septem ber 26, reviewing the political situation of the United States, gives it as its opinion that the dissolution of the Union is not yet near at hand. But if such were the case, says the Patrie, we do not believe that it could arrest the of Northern America. At the present time there is room in that ball of the new continent for two great federations to be formed; one from the slave States, the other from the free States; which would have the respeciable boun-daries of 36- 30' of northern latitude, pointed out in the Missouri compromise as a line of demarcation between the liberty and slavery of the black race.

TICKETS IN CHARLESTON .- The Charleston Courier, of Ogtoher 4, publishes the various tickets for Congress and State Legislature, with various notes and lifustrations. One, the "Brooks ticket," has a rooster over it in full feather and ready to crow; another is surmounted by the Paimetto tree, and another with two soldiers, with their backs to the readers. The voters of St. Phillips and St. Michael's are told in a card, signed "Many Voters,"

This election may be the most eventful since the government has existed. If black republicanism whal triumph, the Union will be dissolved in substance by the Prestornial vote. The next two years, then must winces us formal dissolution, and the organization of a new government. Such an event is not one of choice, but of overruling necessity. It will be the law of self-defence. Let